
Green Element

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Introduction: The Greening of Anaheim

A UNIQUE, COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

The Green Element combines Anaheim's Conservation, Open Space, Parks, Recreation and Community Services Elements into a single, comprehensive plan to add more green areas throughout the City and protect and enhance its natural and recreational resources. The Green Element's philosophy is broad and inclusive. It seeks not only to preserve, but also to conserve. This includes vital natural resources such as water, energy, air, and wildlife. The Green Element also includes goals and policies for landscaping, enhancing the City's corridors and its identity. By combining three elements into one comprehensive plan, the City recognizes that open space, conservation and parks are part of an integrated network of green resources.

PURPOSE

Anaheim's "green" resources include the vast open space and habitat areas that frame the eastern edge of the City, the various natural resources that protect and enhance our quality of life, the numerous park and recreation areas and trails that serve all of our residents, and the landscaped edges that distinguish Anaheim's diverse communities and transportation corridors. The purpose of the Green Element is to build upon this network of resources to create a greener, more beautiful Anaheim. The City and its residents are already proud of its open space amenities, but it recognizes the need to add more local parks, trail networks and landscaping.





The Green Element is unique in that it combines two required elements of the General Plan – Open Space and Conservation – with an optional, but important Element – Parks, Recreation and Community Services. Realizing the importance of landscaping as a unifying ingredient in enhancing community image, a landscape component is also included in the Green Element.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER ELEMENTS

The Green Element is intimately related to at least three other elements of the General Plan: Land Use, Economic Development and Community Design. The Land Use Element designates appropriate areas for open space and recreation. A quality system of parks and well-landscaped corridors supports the Economic Development Element goals and policies that promote economic activity and support local businesses. Enhanced gateways and landscaped edges help to define neighborhoods and districts, thereby supporting the goals of the Community Design Element.

Like parks and recreation facilities, libraries and other community serving facilities provide important community amenities for the residents of Anaheim. These vital components of the Community Services Department are addressed in the Public Services and Facilities Element.

ACHIEVING THE VISION

The major goals of the Anaheim Vision, related to the Green Element, include:

- Improved landscaping and enhancement of boulevards and public rights-of-way;
- Preservation of open space, ridgelines, public scenic vistas and specimen trees;
- Provision for more parks and community centers; and
- Enhanced trail network connecting City and County open space and regional trail systems.

The Green Plan: Integrating Open Space Amenities

PLAN OBJECTIVES

The overriding purpose of the Green Element is to combine all of Anaheim's open space, conservation, recreation and landscaping resources into one comprehensive, integrated document. Rather than separate these components, the Green Element recognizes their interrelationship and builds upon it with the inclusion of a "Green Plan," as seen in Figure G-1. The objectives of the Green Plan are to:

- Expand public parks and open space amenities;
- Improve the City's trail and bicycle network for local and regional connections;
- Beautify arterial corridors with landscape plans, edge treatments and gateways; and
- Use existing opportunities, such as easements, vacant land and the Santa Ana River to expand accessible open space and recreation opportunities.

PLAN DESCRIPTION

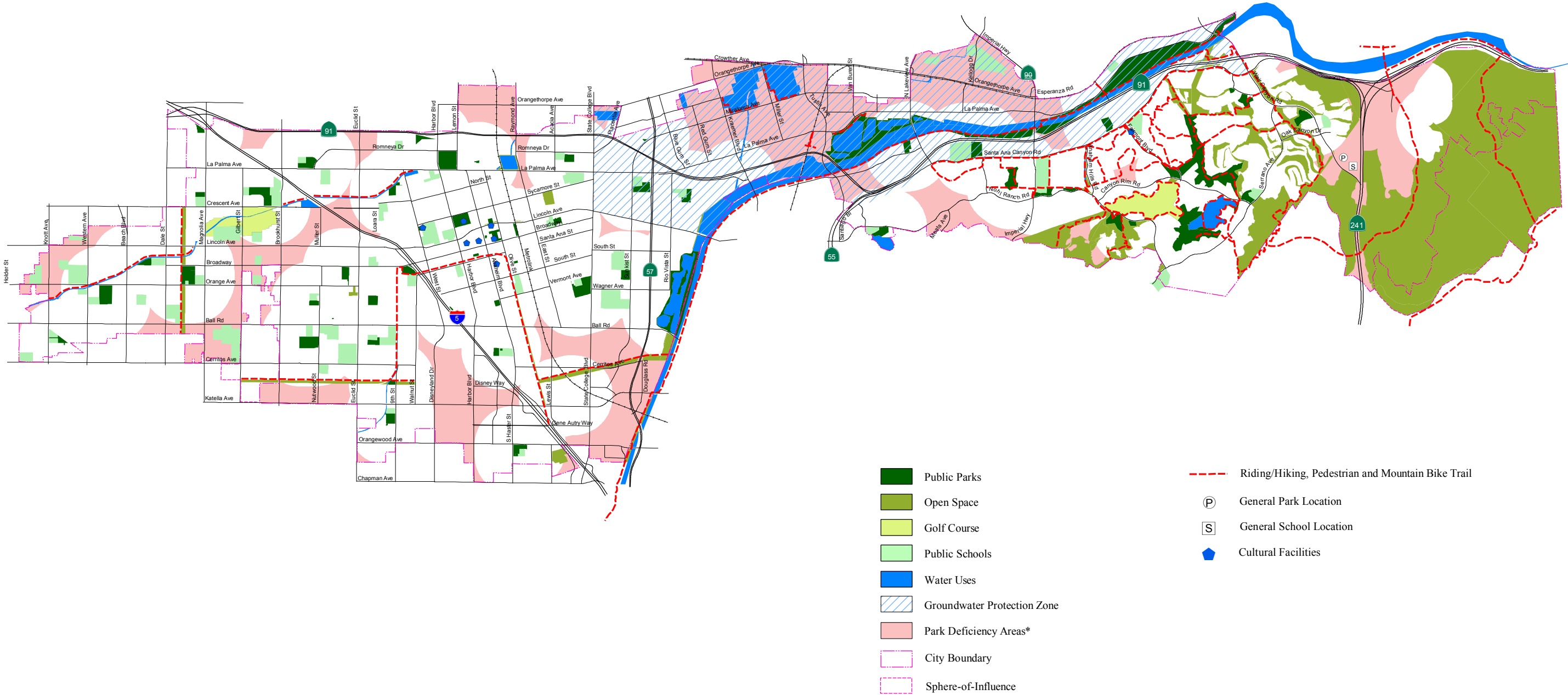
The Green Plan uses a variety of open space opportunities and resources to create a unified vision for a more beautiful, healthy city. The Green Plan considers not only existing parks and open space, but also potential recreational opportunities, such as schools, utility easements, water uses, and vacant land. It also identifies opportunities to enhance the appearance of existing areas through enhanced community edges and City entryways. The emphasis of the Green Plan is not only to make spatial connections throughout the City through parks, trails, open space and landscaping but also to create connections between policies and plans that help the City conserve its natural and cultural resources such as water, energy and historic districts.



POLICY FOUNDATION

Like the Land Use Plan graphically displays the policy foundation of the Land Use Element and other land use related policies of the General Plan, the Green Plan is provided at the beginning of this Element to depict much of the policy foundation of the Green Element and to display the locations of various “green” resources and opportunities that contribute to making Anaheim a greener, more beautiful and healthy community.

Green Plan



Adopted: May 25, 2004
Revised: June 12, 2018
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Conserving Natural Resources

Conserving natural resources is a fundamental part of the Green Element, and a required element of the General Plan. This section addresses the Green Element's goal of using natural resources wisely and promoting sustainable growth and development. By placing this section within the Green Element, the City of Anaheim recognizes that conservation and preservation of natural resources is the backbone of a City's efforts to protect and enhance the environment. Future development should be balanced with the need to preserve the natural environment in order to ensure that current and future generations are able to enjoy the benefits of this important resource.

This section addresses the important concerns of water conservation, water quality, air quality, biological resources, energy conservation, and waste management and recycling.

GOALS AND POLICIES

Natural Open Space

A vital component of the Green Element is the comprehensive and long-range preservation and enhancement of open space areas. This includes open space for habitat preservation, outdoor recreation and water uses. Although most of the western, northern and southern areas of Anaheim are built out and adjoin other cities, the Hill and Canyon Area contains a significant amount of open space and abuts major open space resources, including the Chino Hills State Park, the Cleveland National Forest and the Santa Ana River. Another vital component of the Green Element are the existing and planned trails that connect these valuable resources, as discussed later in the Element (see Figure G-6 for trail locations).

Hillside Development and Grading

Natural slopes are one of the primary aesthetic resources in the Hill and Canyon Area. Hillsides, which are visible throughout the area, create a dramatic backdrop for surrounding residential neighborhoods and help define the character of the area.



Development on hillsides within the Hill and Canyon Area, where land use designations permit, requires careful siting, grading, and design in order to minimize exposure to hazards and to maintain and enhance the scenic quality of the area.

The Public Works Department regulates and processes applications for grading permits. Development plans must follow the guidelines of the Land Development and Resources Code and Zoning Code regarding grading, excavations and fills and specimen tree removal, and must include an erosion and sediment control plan.

GOAL 1.1:

Maintain strict standards for hillside grading to preserve environmental and aesthetic resources.

Policies:

- 1) Require that infill hillside development minimize alteration of the natural landforms and natural vegetation.
- 2) Limit grading to the amount necessary to provide stable areas for structural foundations, street rights-of-way, parking facilities, and other intended uses.
- 3) Minimize import/export associated with grading.
- 4) Grading for infill projects should be kept to an absolute minimum, with developments following the natural contours of the land, and prohibited in steep slope areas.

Ridgelines, Views and Vistas

Views and vistas in Anaheim are important visual amenities. From most areas of Anaheim, the contours of the Hill and Canyon Area and the Santa Ana Mountains are visible. Other scenic amenities such as golf courses and the Santa Ana River also provide visual relief from the built environment and are important visual amenities and landmarks.



Scenic view looking northeast across the SR-241 toll road.

GOAL 2.1:

Preserve views of ridgelines, natural open space and other scenic vistas wherever possible.

Policies:

- 1) Control infill development on visually significant ridgelines, canyon edges and hilltops through sensitive site planning and appropriate landscaping to ensure development is visually unobtrusive.

- 2) Encourage development that preserves natural contours and views of existing backdrop ridgelines or prominent views.
- 3) Site parks, nature centers and trails to take advantage of natural vistas.
- 4) Encourage future development and public improvements to maximize private and public views of golf course fairways.

Utility Easements

The City of Anaheim continues to expand its trail and open space system by using the land under Southern California Edison (SCE) power lines. The concept is to use utility easements as a landscaped open space amenity for the City and integrate them into the City trail system.

Power line easements are considered for the Green Plan with the ultimate goal of improving them to provide trails for recreation, bicycle and pedestrian uses. Linkages to existing parks, open space and other trail systems are also being considered.

GOAL 3.1:

.....
Actively plan for the use of utility easements as recreational trails and open space amenities.
.....

Policies:

- 1) Coordinate with Southern California Edison to pursue the implementation of recreational and open space amenities on utility easements.

Recreational Water Uses

The Santa Ana River flows into Anaheim from the northeast and hugs the northeastern edge of the City as it moves south to the ocean. The Santa Ana River Trail connects with Orange County's riding and hiking trails and follows the river as it moves south to the ocean in Huntington Beach. In addition, Carbon Creek flows through the City from the northeast to the southwest and could become a recreational and visual amenity. Several water basins along the Santa Ana River are used for recreation purposes: Anaheim Lakes, the Miller Retarding Basin and the Five Coves area, which is located north of Ball Road along the western side of the river.

As opportunities for acquiring lands for future open space and recreational resources in the City are limited, the City will continue to look for new ways to utilize these areas along the Santa Ana River and Carbon Creek to provide additional resources and to provide more links from surrounding development to these waterways.



GOAL 4.1:

.....
Maximize the recreational and scenic potential of existing reservoirs, basins and waterways.
.....

Policies:

- 1) Support the County of Orange to continue in their efforts to upgrade and maintain the Santa Ana River Trail.
- 2) Work with the County of Orange and the Orange County Water District to maintain and improve the recreational and scenic resources of the Anaheim Lakes and Five Coves areas and other appropriate water resource areas, including retarding basins and reservoirs.

Water Conservation

Anaheim normally pumps most of its drinking water (between 65% to 70%) from the local groundwater basin, and purchases the remainder from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, which obtains its water from the Colorado River and the State Water Project in northern California. The Lenain Filtration Plant, the only City-owned facility of its type in the County, filters incoming Colorado River water provides up to 15 million gallons of drinking water per day for Anaheim residents.

Managing Water Resources – Orange County's major river – the Santa Ana River – flows through Anaheim on its way to the ocean and places the City in a key position of responsibility to manage its water resources. The river plays a vital role in recharging the groundwater basin. Several retention basins formed by levees along the river help to replenish the water table. The Orange County Water District (OCWD) has the responsibility for managing and conserving the groundwater basin; it uses approximately 750 acres of the Santa Ana Riverbed between Katella Avenue and Imperial Highway for ponding imported water from the Metropolitan Water District and natural flows of the river.

OCWD owns two large spreading basins, Anaheim Lake and Warner Basin. The Kraemer Water Conservation Basin, along with the Miller Retarding Basin, provides more recharge capabilities. Northeast of the Riverside (SR-91) Freeway the alluvial soil is considered highly suitable for groundwater replenishment.



The City of Anaheim has a long history in supplying its own high quality water:

- 1879 - Citizens voted to begin their own water utility.
- 1928 - City was one of 13 cities to form the Metropolitan Water District (MWD).
- 1942 - City began purchasing imported water from the Colorado River Aqueduct.

Introduction to Santa Ana River

Watershed: The Santa Ana River Watershed is the largest in Orange County, covering 153.2 square miles. The river begins almost 75 miles away in the San Bernardino Mountains, crossing central Orange County before emptying into the Pacific Ocean. The Orange County portion of the watershed includes portions of the cities of Anaheim, Brea, Huntington Beach, Orange, Placentia, Santa Ana, Villa Park, and Yorba Linda.

Conservation Efforts – The City of Anaheim is actively involved in resource management. The municipal utility operates its own state-of-the-art Lenain Filtration Plant, and has a long history of promoting wise use of its water and energy resources. As one of the original signatories to the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) regarding Urban Water Conservation in California, Anaheim Public Utilities implements the MOU's Best Management Practices – fourteen proven water conservation measures.

Water Conservation

Anaheim provides water conservation, groundwater protection and water efficiency programs. Its many commercial and residential water efficiency programs are linked to the City website where customers can ask questions or sign up for Anaheim's many Advantage Services programs. Anaheim's award-winning annual Water Awareness Campaign reaches out to the entire community with its valuable water conservation message.

Anaheim also maintains a number of educational and incentive programs and drought-tolerant landscaping examples aimed at promoting water conservation. These include water conservation partnership programs with public schools, the Home Gardener's Water Conservation Program, the rebate program that rewards customers for replacing old fixtures with water efficient ones, and the Waterwise Demonstration Garden, to name a few.



The Waterwise Demonstration Garden, which borders the Amtrak Anaheim Station, lends identity and prominence to the station. Designed to illustrate the beauty of waterwise landscaping, the plants were selected for their contrast in colors, textures and shapes. The garden includes a water-efficient irrigation system as well.

One of the water conservation challenges facing Anaheim is balancing the desire to maintain historical landscaping patterns with the need to provide more water-efficient alternatives. This dilemma will necessitate determining under what circumstances and in what locations certain drought-tolerant landscaping is appropriate.

GOAL 5.1:

Continue Anaheim's water conservation efforts to ensure that all City facilities are water efficient.

Policies:

- 1) Continue to inspect, maintain and enhance City facilities relative to their water use.



- 2) Continue inter-departmental coordination of water use and conservation policies to improve City-facility water use.
- 3) Specify and install water-conserving plumbing fixtures and fittings in public facilities such as parks, community centers, and government buildings.
- 4) Continue and expand Anaheim's water rebate program.

GOAL 5.2:

Continue and expand Anaheim's educational outreach and incentives programs aimed at water conservation.

Policies:

- 1) Continue to educate the public through the award-winning annual Water Awareness Month Campaign.
- 2) Continue to offer all Anaheim public and private schools the opportunity to participate in the Water Conservation Poster Contest.
- 3) Continue to encourage landscape projects employing water efficient irrigation.
- 4) Maximize opportunities to install local or regional groundwater recharge facilities.

Water Quality

The Greening of Anaheim depends on a reliable and clean water supply. Since the City receives almost three-fourths of its drinking water from local groundwater, it is critical to protect this vital resource. The groundwater recharge area, located in an area that extends north and east of the Orange (SR-57)/Riverside (SR-91) Freeway interchange, to the Riverside Freeway and Imperial Highway interchange, is critically important because this area accounts for two-thirds of the total groundwater recharge that occurs in all of Orange County.

In order to protect current and future groundwater resources, the City has established a Groundwater Protection Zone for the recharge area (Figure G-2). The purpose of the zone is to allow the City to develop a multi-faceted approach to protecting Anaheim's drinking water from contamination. The primary emphasis will be to provide educational outreach materials to inform businesses and residents how to properly manage materials and waste.

The City also has responsibilities to address the issues associated with storm water and urban runoff pollution. The Clean Water Act requires cities to develop Surface Water Quality Programs to reduce the pollution from urban runoff. Businesses and

homeowners also have certain rights and responsibilities for the proper disposal of toxic and environmentally degrading materials such as oil, paints, solvents and litter. The City publishes brochures for citizens to keep them informed on responsible management of waste. In addition, a Water Quality Management Plan is required of all new development to minimize pollutants in runoff.

Groundwater Protection

Groundwater protection is a Federal, State, county and city issue. It concerns local drinking water quality and standards, source water protection, and hazardous materials control. Administered by the Environmental Protection Agency, the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act sets the standards which regional and local water districts implement. The Public Utilities Department of the City of Anaheim, one of the County's many Community Water Systems, gets most of its supply from groundwater and therefore, has a vital interest in its protection.

Anaheim's Public Utilities Department regularly conducts Source Water Assessments for all of its wells. This included an inventory of Possible Contaminating Activities (PCAs), which are types of activities that could contaminate drinking water sources if a release were to occur. It was determined that the recharge area has the greatest potential for causing widespread contamination of the groundwater basin. In order to inform businesses and residents in the recharge area of the importance of groundwater protection, the City will develop and distribute educational materials that describe techniques to properly manage materials and waste to prevent negative impacts to the groundwater supply.

GOAL 6.1:

Develop a Groundwater Protection Management Program to ensure the quality of groundwater drinking supplies.

Policies:

- 1) Develop and disseminate educational materials that describe the importance of protecting groundwater and management techniques for the proper storage and disposal of materials and waste.
- 2) Include groundwater protection educational outreach efforts with Anaheim Fire Department hazardous materials and waste inspections.
- 3) Continue to coordinate groundwater protection efforts with the Orange County Water District, neighboring cities and other relevant agencies.



Storm Water and Urban Runoff Management

Related to the issue of groundwater protection is the issue of minimizing the effects of storm water and urban runoff pollution (SWURP). Not only does storm water runoff affect local groundwater, it has the potential to impact neighboring jurisdictions and the region. Unlike sewage, which goes to treatment plants, urban runoff flows untreated through the storm drain system. Anything thrown, swept or poured into the street, gutter or a catch basin (the curbside openings that lead into the storm drain system) can flow directly into channels, creeks, bays and ocean. The problem is particularly acute during heavy rains, but can be a problem at any time due to the improper disposal of products associated with business, industry, restaurants, and home, garden and automotive maintenance.

Management of storm water runoff is a federal requirement mandated by the Santa Ana Region of the California State Water Resources Control Board. All cities in Orange County are required to incorporate watershed protection principles into their General Plans and related documents. As one of Orange County's most populous cities and bordering its largest river, the City of Anaheim plays a key role in this process.

The Clean Water Act requires permitting under the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). The County of Orange serves as the principal permittee while the Orange County Flood Control District and all incorporated municipalities are co-permittees. The mandate requires the development and implementation of 12 distinct programs, to the "Maximum Extent Practical," which are intended to prevent and reduce pollution from urban runoff and storm water as these sources are considered significant contributors of pollutants to waters of the United States. This includes, but is not limited to, illegal discharges and illicit connections to storm drains, runoff from construction sites, restaurants, outdoor storage sites and industrial areas.

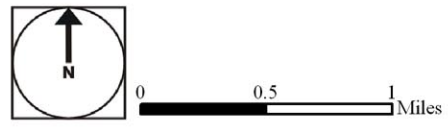
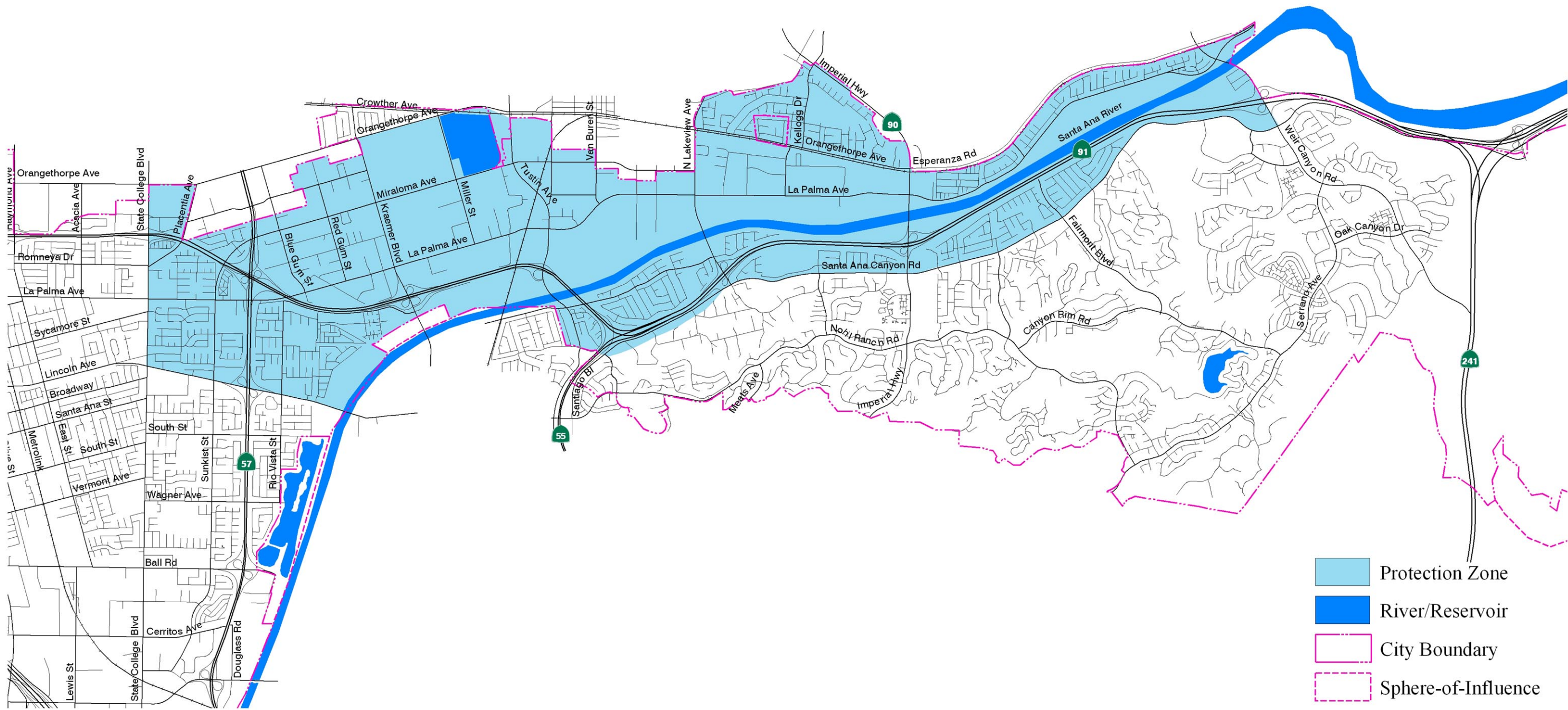
GOAL 7.1:

Reduce urban run-off from new and existing development.

Policies:

- 1) Ensure compliance with the Federal Clean Water Act requirements for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits, including developing and requiring the development of Water Quality Management Plans for all new development and significant redevelopment in the City.

Goundwater Protection Zone





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- 2) Continue to implement an urban runoff reduction program consistent with regional and federal requirements, which includes requiring and encouraging the following:
 - Increase permeable areas and install filtration controls (including grass lined swales and gravel beds) and divert flow to these permeable areas to allow more percolation of runoff into the ground;
 - Use natural drainage, detention ponds or infiltration pits to collect runoff; and,
 - Prevent rainfall from entering material and waste storage areas and pollution-laden surfaces.
- 3) Cooperate with surrounding jurisdictions and the County of Orange to provide adequate storm drainage facilities.
- 4) Require new development and significant redevelopment to utilize site preparation, grading and best management practices that provide erosion and sediment control to prevent construction-related contaminants from leaving the site and polluting waterways.
- 5) Coordinate with appropriate Federal, State, and local resource agencies on development projects and construction activities affecting waterways and drainages.
- 6) Provide public education information and outreach materials regarding proper materials handling practices to assist residents and businesses in complying with surface water quality regulations and to increase awareness of potential impacts to the environment resulting from improper containment or disposal practices.

Air Quality

The greening of Anaheim depends on clean air. As one of the largest cities in the State, Anaheim has an important role to play in promoting clean air. With resort destinations of international, national and regional appeal, Anaheim generates many vehicle trips. Traversed by three major freeways and dozens of regional arterials, the City is the site of major vehicular traffic flows. Furthermore, as a major employment center, the City has a net in-flow of commuters.

Sources Of Air Pollution

- ▶ Combustion —primarily from automobile engines; the largest source of air pollution
- ▶ Natural sources—oil seeps, vegetation, windblown dust
- ▶ Evaporation of organic liquids—used in coating and cleaning processes
- ▶ Abrasion – primarily between tires and roadways
- ▶ Industrial processes and construction – windblown fumes and particulate matter



Since the largest single source of air pollution is from motor vehicles, efforts to control emissions from cars and trucks would go a long way towards cleaner air. This approach is multi-faceted: adopting clean-burning fuels; improving traffic flows; and encouraging mass transit. Efficient land use planning can also reduce air pollution by reducing vehicle trips. Promoting mixed use and multi-use development, providing accessible retail centers, and improving pedestrian links to commercial and recreation areas can help reduce dependence on automobiles.

Background – The Air Quality Management District (AQMD) is the air pollution control agency for all of Orange County and the urban portions of Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. It prepares an Air Quality Management Plan every three years, following its mandate from the Federal Clean Air Act.

Anaheim's Clean Air Programs – The City has been taking proactive measures through a series of clean air programs like The Anaheim Resort® Transit Fleet. With millions of visitors per year needing to get from place to place, the City, along with the Anaheim Transportation Network, has purchased electric buses and trams along with propane trolleys to move visitors to and from major tourist amenities.

Emissions Reduction

Reducing emissions is a public and private responsibility. The City of Anaheim's Public Works Department, Traffic and Transportation Services Division has the mission of improving the transportation infrastructure and traffic flows. Its Intelligent Transportation Systems inform motorists through changeable message signs directing them to the less congested roadways and available parking. The Scoot Adaptive Traffic Control System examines real-time traffic conditions to optimize traffic signal timing.

GOAL 8.1:

Reduce locally generated emissions through improved traffic flows and construction management practices.

Policies:

- 1) Reduce vehicle emissions through traffic flow improvements, such as traffic signal synchronization, Intelligent Transportation Systems, the Scoot Adaptive Traffic Control System, and related capital improvements.
- 2) Regulate construction practices, including grading, dust suppression, chemical management, and encourage pre-determined construction routes that minimize dust and particulate matter pollution.

Reducing Vehicle Work Trips

An important way to reduce vehicle trips is to bring different types of land uses together in mixed-use or multi-use developments. Rather than single-use areas separating housing from retail and office uses, the City has targeted key areas for a concentration of different uses that bring people closer to shopping, recreation, entertainment and employment. For example, the City is planning for such a mix of uses in The Platinum Triangle and the Downtown. A place which provides window shopping, restaurants, convenience retail, office development, and accessible parking all within comfortable walking distances can keep people from using their cars.

The most land-efficient use of space is vertical mixed-use, where different uses occur on different levels of the same building. Horizontal mixed-use development can combine different uses within the same property or adjacent properties. Either way, the key idea is convenience and choices for the visitor or resident. A mixed-use center cannot only provide housing but also convenience retail, offices and recreation. Restaurant and other service-oriented retail uses can be provided within business parks and light industrial areas for the benefit of workers.

GOAL 9.1:

Reduce single-occupancy vehicle trips

Policies:

- 1) Encourage alternative work schedules for public and private sector workers.
- 2) Encourage development of new commercial and industrial projects that provide on-site amenities that help to lesson vehicle trips such as on-site day care facilities, cafeterias, automated teller machines and bicycle storage facilities.
- 3) Encourage use of vanpools and carpools by providing priority parking through the project design process.
- 4) Encourage bicycle and pedestrian travel by improving the City's trail and bikeway master plan and by providing convenient links between the trail system and desired destinations.
- 5) Encourage the development of commercial, office and residential uses in appropriate mixed-use and multiple use settings.

Expanding Transit Trips

The City of Anaheim is already well-served by public transit, but is continuing to work for greater ridership. The Commuter Services Office, operated by the Public Works Department, provides information to walkers, cyclists, bus and rail users, and car and



vanpoolers. Sound land use planning complements this comprehensive approach to public transit. The City is also encouraging mixed-use and higher density development in the vicinity of Metrolink stops and transit corridors. In addition, carefully placed and well-marked transit stops exist near all major tourist amenities.

GOAL 10.1:

Improve the efficiency and ridership of public transit within the City.

Policies:

- 1) Continue to expand the convenience and quality of local transit service.
- 2) Provide convenient connections and shuttle services from commuter rail stations to employment centers and entertainment venues.
- 3) Work with public transit providers to ensure that transit stops are safe, comfortable and convenient.
- 4) Continue multi-faceted efforts to inform the public about transit opportunities, scheduling and benefits.
- 5) Provide convenient first/last mile bicycle and pedestrian connections to transit stops.

Sound Land Use Planning

One of the challenges facing Anaheim is the development of successful commercial retail centers in strategic areas accessible to nearby residents and employees. This will help to reduce traffic congestion and air pollution at the same time. The problem has not been a lack of commercial uses; in fact, the City has an ample supply of land designated for such uses. The challenge is to attract quality retail centers. With the attractive shopping alternatives located in nearby cities, many residents have used their cars to travel to other retail destinations.

☞ Please reference the Economic Development Element for additional policies regarding retail leakage.

The solution does not lie in designating more land for commercial uses, but rather to make those areas, as desired by the City, become thriving and vibrant commercial activity areas. The primary strategies include consolidating commercial uses into strategic locations, particularly at the intersections of arterial corridors; encouraging new residential development along arterial corridors that bring new residents and income to areas served by commercial locations; utilizing various economic development and redevelopment tools and incentives; and providing carefully-tailored design guidelines which produce the type of quality development, mix of uses and pedestrian amenities which will attract repeat business.

Another strategy for reducing vehicle trips is “transit oriented development” (TOD) – the provision of higher density, mixed-use development near major rail and transit stops. These developments are designed to encourage easy access to transit and shopping opportunities minimizing the need for a private car. With two Metrolink Stations, planned Bus Rapid Transit access, among other transit alternatives, the City has ample opportunities to incorporate transit-oriented design.

GOAL 11.1:

Encourage land planning and urban design that support alternatives to the private automobile such as mixed-use, provision of pedestrian and bicycle amenities, and transit-oriented development.

Policies:

- 1) Encourage commercial growth and the development of commercial centers in accordance with the Land Use Element.
- 2) Encourage mixed-use development in accordance with the Land Use Element.
- 3) Encourage retail commercial uses in or near residential areas and employment centers to lessen vehicle trips.
- 4) Encourage higher densities and mixed-use development in the vicinity of major rail and transit stops.
- 5) Encourage a diverse mix of retail uses within commercial centers to encourage one-stop shopping.
- 6) Locate new public facilities with access to mass transit service and other alternative transportation services, including rail, bus, bicycles and pedestrian use.
- 7) Provide everyday opportunities to connect with nature through the promotion of trails, bicycle routes, and habitat friendly landscaping.

Efficient, Clean-burning Public Transit

The City of Anaheim has taken innovative steps to encourage the use of electric and other alternative fuel vehicles. With several major tourist destinations, the City provides alternative fuel shuttle service for visitors. The electric transportation program has received an award from the Air Quality Management District in the area of Innovative Transportation Projects and, with increasing numbers of visitors to The Anaheim Resort, will continue to contribute to air quality improvements.



GOAL 12.1:

Continue to be a county leader in the use of electric and alternative fuel vehicles.

Policies:

- 1) Continue and expand the program to convert City vehicle fleets to alternative fuel and/or electric power.
- 2) Continue the City's program of providing a clean fuel Resort Transit Fleet.
- 3) Continue to work with Anaheim businesses to assist with fleet conversion to alternative fuels.
- 4) Work with the U.S. Department of Energy to achieve a Clean City designation for the City of Anaheim.

Educating the Public

Anaheim has made great strides in educating the public about air quality, energy conservation and public transit. Its City website has informative and easy to use links to commuter services, and tips for saving electricity and conserving water.

This community education effort is supplemented by school outreach programs that aim to teach students about protecting the environment and saving resources. Air quality planning, however, is a complex, ongoing effort, subject to Federal, State and regional laws and regulations, and one that Anaheim will continue to address in the future.

GOAL 13.1:

Expand citizen and business outreach programs relating to policies that improve air quality.

Policies:

- 1) Continue to update and improve the City's transit programs and informational resources – both web-based and print media.
- 2) Disseminate air quality educational materials to residents, businesses and schools.

Biological Resources

An important part of the Green Element includes natural open space that is home to native plant and animal species. Although much of Anaheim is built out, significant open space areas exist in the eastern portion of the City, like Deer Canyon and Oak Canyon, where protecting biological resources is an important task. In addition, several major parks of regional and statewide interest – the Chino Hills State Park and the Cleveland

National Forest, are adjacent to the City and are home to a variety of plant and animal species.

Conservation of Biological Resources

The area generally south of the Riverside (SR-91) Freeway and east of the Orange (SR-55) Freeway falls within one of the most innovative and significant habitat protection plans in California – the Natural Communities Conservation Plan (NCCP). The Orange County Central-Coast Sub-regional NCCP was approved in July of 1996. It consists of 37,000 acres covering portions of several cities and unincorporated areas, contains twelve habitat types and covers 39 sensitive plant and animal species.

The City will continue to support regional planning efforts to conserve biological resources within and adjacent to the City. In addition, future development in the easternmost portion of the City should be sensitively integrated with the adjoining habitat areas.

GOAL 14.1:

Conserve natural habitat and protect rare, threatened and endangered species.

Policies:

- 1) Support efforts to preserve natural habitat through continued participation in the Natural Communities Conservation Plan.

GOAL 14.2:

Support educational outreach programs related to habitat resources and conservation efforts.

Policies:

- 1) Encourage and support regional efforts to educate the public about habitat resources and conservation efforts.

GOAL 14.3:

Ensure that future development near regional open space resources will be sensitively integrated into surrounding sensitive habitat areas.

Policies:

- 1) Require new development to mitigate light and glare impacts on surrounding sensitive habitat and open space areas, where appropriate.

Mineral Resources

The California Geological Survey provides information about California's non-fuel mineral resources. The primary focus of the Mineral Resources Project is to classify

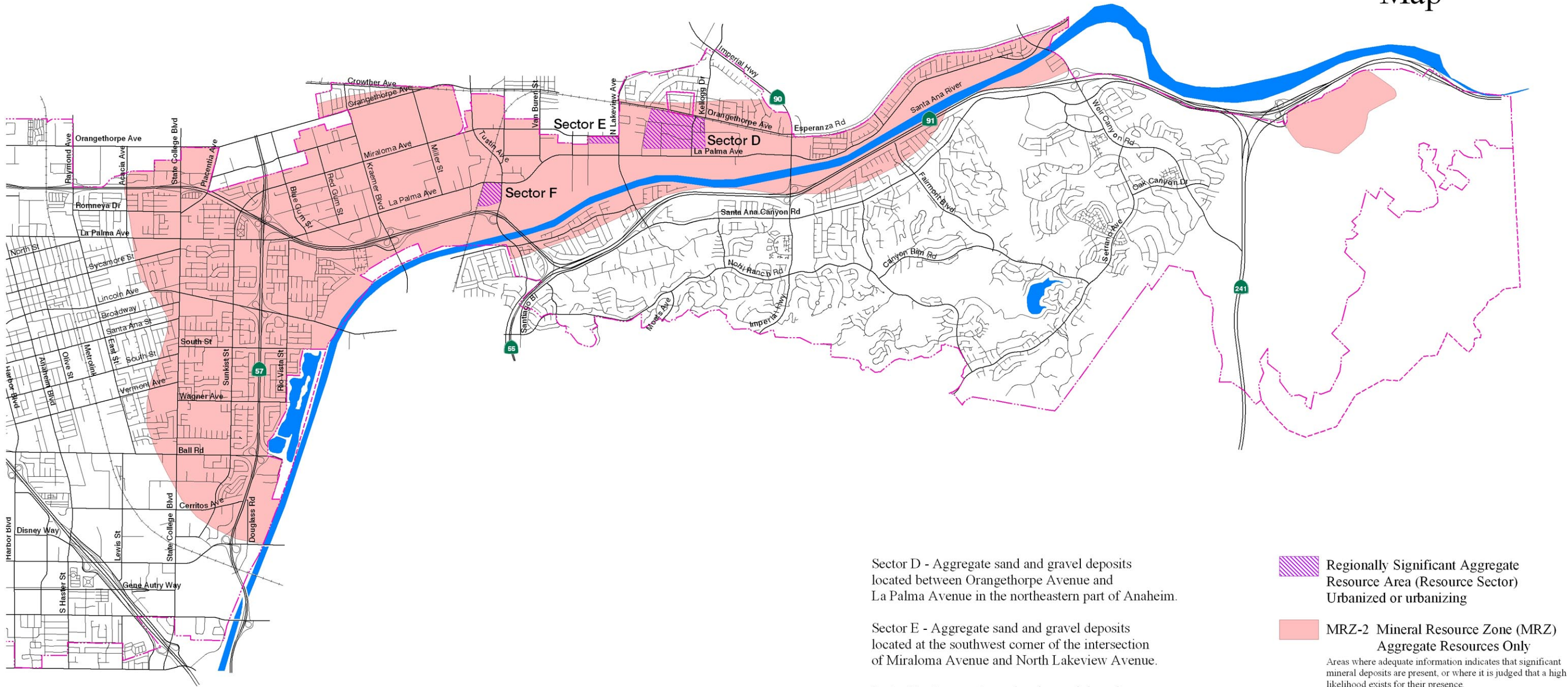


lands throughout the State that contain regionally significant mineral resources as mandated by State Law. According to the California Geological Survey, parts of East Anaheim, Anaheim Canyon, and Hill and Canyon Areas are identified as being within a Mineral Resource Zone, Class 2 (MRZ-2). Lands within this zone are determined to have a high potential for significant mineral deposits. The City of Anaheim has three sectors identified as containing mineral resources of regional significance. These sectors are shown on Figure G-3, *Mineral Resource Map*.

- Sector D – aggregate-sand and gravel deposits located between Orangethorpe Avenue and La Palma Avenue.
- Sector E – aggregate-sand and gravel deposits located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Miraloma Avenue and North Lakeview Avenue.
- Sector F – aggregate-sand and gravel deposits located in the Warner Basin near the intersection of La Palma Avenue and Tustin Avenue.

The three sites listed above are developed with industrial uses; therefore, their practical value as mineral resources is somewhat limited.





Mineral Resource Map



Sector D - Aggregate sand and gravel deposits located between Orangethorpe Avenue and La Palma Avenue in the northeastern part of Anaheim.

Sector E - Aggregate sand and gravel deposits located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Miraloma Avenue and North Lakeview Avenue.

Sector F - Aggregate sand and gravel deposits in the Warner Basin located near the intersection of La Palma Avenue and Tustin Avenue.

-  Regionally Significant Aggregate Resource Area (Resource Sector) Urbanized or urbanizing
-  MRZ-2 Mineral Resource Zone (MRZ) Aggregate Resources Only
Areas where adequate information indicates that significant mineral deposits are present, or where it is judged that a high likelihood exists for their presence.
-  City Boundary
-  Sphere-of-Influence

Source: OFR 94-15, Update of Mineral Land Classification of Portland Cement Concrete Aggregate in Ventura, Los Angeles, and Orange Counties, California, Part III - Orange County. Miller, R.V., 1995.



City of Anaheim



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Energy Conservation: Green Power and Saving Electricity

The City has made great strides in energy conservation. Since 1894, the City has operated its own electric utility, which offers the lowest electricity rates in Orange County. The City's growing energy conservation programs and outreach efforts are numerous and the City's website offers practical advice on making homes more energy efficient.

City facilities and some of Anaheim's largest businesses voluntarily reduce energy demand during peak use hours (2:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.). The City maintains a 12,000-square foot solar array on top of the Anaheim Convention Center as well as emergency generators to maintain energy supply during interruptions in service.

Energy Conservation

As the second largest city in the County and the only one that owns its own public utilities, Anaheim has long recognized its special role in promoting energy conservation. The Anaheim Public Utilities Department has taken the lead in educating the public – both residents and businesses – on efficient energy use. Energy conservation is a comprehensive process, involving efficient use of appliances, new technologies, building design and construction, and the City will continue to regard it as a major policy goal.

Anaheim's energy conservation efforts are consistent with national and State programs. The United States Department of Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency have long sponsored conservation efforts such as the Energy Star Program that encourages superior energy efficiency by residents and businesses. Many jurisdictions have enrolled in the Community Energy Efficiency Program (CEEP), which provides incentives for builders who attain energy savings 30 percent above the National Model Energy Code.

GOAL 15.1:

Continue to lead the County in energy conservation programs, practices and community outreach.

Policies:

- 1) Continue to maintain and update energy conservation programs and information provided on the City's website.

GOAL 15.2:

Continue to encourage site design practices that reduce and conserve energy.

Policies:

- 1) Encourage increased use of passive and active solar design in existing and new development (e.g., orienting buildings to maximize exposure to cooling



- effects of prevailing winds and locating landscaping and landscape structures to shade buildings).
- 2) Encourage energy-efficient retrofitting of existing buildings throughout the City.
 - 3) Continue to provide free energy audits for the public.

Waste Management and Recycling

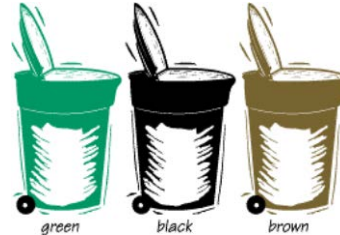
On average, Americans produce over four pounds of trash per day. As available space in and for landfills grows scarcer, cities all over the country have been mandated to manage waste more efficiently.

Waste Management and Recycling

The City's program – Recycle Anaheim – consists of an automated trash collection program along with a broader recycling and yard waste collection system. The Public Works Department also offers information on disposal and collection of hazardous waste, enclosure design and additional disposal services.

In addition, the City, in partnership with the California Integrated Waste Management Board, has identified Anaheim Canyon as a regional Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ). The RMDZ program diverts waste from California landfills by stimulating recycling businesses. The program provides assistance, such as information and low interest loans, to companies in Anaheim Canyon that use recycled goods to manufacture finished products. Statewide, the program serves 70 cities and over 700,000 customers.

The City of Anaheim has made great strides in reducing solid waste through its Recycle Anaheim program. In collaboration with its private contractor, the City provides an automated, curbside solid waste collection and recycling system for its residents. Anaheim's recycling program uses color-coded barrels for waste disposal: green for recyclables, brown for yard waste and black for other trash.



GOAL 16.1:

Continue to monitor and improve the Anaheim Recycle program.

Policies:

- 1) Continue educational outreach programs for Anaheim's households, businesses, and schools on the need for recycling solid waste.
- 2) Provide adequate solid waste collection and recycling for commercial areas and construction activities.

Green Development Practices

The City has taken a leading role in promoting environmentally friendly, energy-efficient and sustainable development by integrating its policies related to conservation, open space, parks and recreation and landscaping into a comprehensive Green Element. By further establishing and implementing policies on “green building” design and construction, the City serves as a model for incorporating policies in the General Plan rather than applying them on an ad-hoc project basis.

Building construction can have a significant impact on the environment. With careful and sensitive design, new construction can have a positive environmental effect. The principles of “Green Building Codes,” promulgated by the U.S. Department of Energy, include designing for:

“Green buildings” are environmentally-sound and resource efficient. They promote use of renewable energy - solar and wind - and reduce waste. Through careful design, green buildings reduce energy costs and fit sensitively into the community's infrastructure.

- **Energy efficiency** – building orientation and siting can save energy by using renewable resources such as solar and wind power. For example, locating major windows and building openings away from maximum sun exposure but towards prevailing winds can significantly cool a building.
- **Environmental impact** – site design can reduce storm water run-off and landscaping can conserve water, improve aesthetics and cool buildings;
- **Resource conservation** – selection of efficient building materials, installing energy-saving products and reducing construction waste saves money;
- **Indoor air quality** – proper ventilation standards reduce the potential for exposure to noxious materials and improve occupants' health; and
- **Community issues** – mixed use development and other development where buildings are sited near transit stops, public facilities, shopping and residences reduce reliance on automobiles; the provision of comfortable pedestrian amenities and bicycle storage facilities promote alternatives to the car.

Building Performance Standards

Green building practices and standards are a relatively recent phenomenon, but are becoming widespread nationally. Concerns over the unpredictability of energy prices and supplies have given the movement even more impetus. Energy efficient buildings not only save users on utility bills, but also satisfy several community goals at once – air quality, water conservation, urban runoff, and solid waste reduction.



GOAL 17.1:

.....
Encourage building and site design standards that reduce energy costs.
.....

Policies:

- 1) Encourage designs that incorporate solar and wind exposure features such as daylighting design, natural ventilation, space planning and thermal massing.

Enhancing Parks and Recreation Programs

The City of Anaheim provides a wide variety of parks and recreation facilities. Although State law does not require a Parks and Recreation Element, Anaheim recognizes the importance of including such an element in its General Plan.

The Vision

The City owns and operates nearly 63 parks and special use facilities totaling 689.2 acres and two 18-hole golf courses. Park facilities include local and special use parks. Local parks include pocket, neighborhood, and community parks while special use parks include mini parks, nature centers, recreation centers and other special use facilities. Regional parks, owned and operated by the County of Orange, provide other prominent park opportunities in and adjacent to Anaheim.

Despite this vast system of parks and recreational facilities, additional needs for new facilities are evident and are discussed below. Areas for enhancement include:

- Providing more neighborhood and community parks throughout Anaheim;
- Providing more community centers and cultural facilities, especially for teens and seniors; and,
- Providing more lighted and practice athletic fields and indoor recreational facilities, such as gymnasiums, in all areas of the City to meet current and future needs.



Originally named City Park, Pearson Park in the Anaheim Colony Historic District provides a wide range of passive and active recreational opportunities and is home to the Pearson Park Amphitheater.



PARK TYPES

Parks come in all shapes and sizes, from small pocket parks to large regional parks. Below is a description of the types of parks found in the City.

Pocket, Neighborhood, and Community Parks

Pocket Parks

This is a “walk to” park facility of less than one acre generally serving the immediate area surrounding the park. It has no restroom or parking. Pocket parks generally provide passive recreational uses such as picnic facilities, landscaping, and public art, however active uses such as a children’s play area, court sports, or other amenities can be planned through public participation. There are no programmed activities in this type of park facility.

Neighborhood Parks

This is a “walk to” park facility of 5 to 14 acres with a park service radius of one-half mile generally serving residents within walking distance. Off-street parking areas are generally provided for a limited number of vehicles. Amenities at neighborhood parks are usually determined through a public participation process which can result in a large variety of facilities including family picnic or barbeque areas, children’s play areas, paved hard-court areas, one or more unlighted athletic fields, and restrooms. Neighborhood parks are often located next to elementary or middle schools to maximize open space for the community through shared joint-use agreements with local school districts.

Community Parks

This is a “walk to” or “drive to” park facility. It is an activity oriented park facility of 15 to 50 acres in size. It is a programmed facility designed to serve the recreation needs of neighborhoods and broader areas of the City. It has a service radius of up to two miles. Amenities are determined largely through public participation and can include those of the neighborhood park type, but on a larger basis, and may contain multiple lighted athletic fields, large community centers or recreation buildings, and other major recreation amenities. Community parks are often located next to middle or high-school facilities to maximize open space for the community through shared joint-use agreements with local school districts..



Stoddard Park, one of the several Neighborhood Parks located in Central Anaheim, includes sports fields for soccer and softball, children’s play areas, picnic facilities and a recreation center



Long before the Angels moved to Anaheim from Los Angeles, La Palma Park was home to the first professional baseball team in Anaheim. Today, it provides a multitude of recreational uses for Anaheim residents and nearby employees.

Special Use Parks and Facilities

Mini-Parks

This is a “walk to” park facility of less than 5 acres in size with a service radius up to a quarter-mile from the park. Amenities depend on the size of the park and usually do not have restrooms or parking amenities. Passive uses are typically implemented, however active uses can be included dependent on the size of the park. .



George Washington Park provides nearby Colony residents with a park facility that reflects the historic character of the area.

Nature Park

This is a passive oriented recreational facility. Each facility is different but will likely have an off-street parking area, restrooms, open space, trails and native landscaping. An interpretive center or signage may also be amenities provided at nature parks to highlight the importance of natural resources in Anaheim..

Recreation Center

This type of facility includes one or more standalone recreation buildings serving a broad spectrum of the community. These are programmed buildings or facilities that can include senior citizen centers, youth activity facilities, gymnasiums, classrooms and community serving programs. These buildings are 10,000 square feet or greater in size and will have large, off street parking to accommodate the many program participants. There is no identified service radius for this type of facility.

Special Use Facility

Special use facilities are associated with singular or special uses not occurring with other facility types. This could include community gardens, cultural or historic facilities, skate parks, swimming pool or sports complexes serving the entire city. These facilities can be standalone or incorporated with other recreational uses. Parking and other amenities are provided as necessary.

Regional Parks

Regional parks are typically 50 acres or larger and have a wide range of amenities to attract a broad range of users and interests within and beyond the City limits. For such large-scale parks, service radii and standards can vary but they generally serve a population of between 50,000 to 100,000 people up to 30 miles away. There are a number of regional park facilities, operated by the County of Orange, located in, adjacent to, or near Anaheim. These facilities include:



- **Yorba Regional Park** – 166 acres in the eastern portion of Anaheim along the north side of the Santa Ana River
- **Featherly Regional Park** – 150 acres outside of the City limits north of the Riverside (SR-91) Freeway with camping, amphitheatre and nature trails
- **Weir Canyon Regional Park** – proposed park encompassing 2,100 acres near the proposed southerly extension of Weir Canyon Road in the City of Orange's sphere-of-influence
- **Santiago Oaks Regional Park** – 135 acres along Santiago Creek in the City of Orange
- **Regional Trails** – nearly 30 miles of hiking, biking and equestrian trails, the longest of which is the over 10 mile-long Santa Ana River Trail; the majority of the other trails are located in the hilly areas in eastern Anaheim.

State-Owned Open Space

The State has acquired approximately 4,000 acres as an addition to the Chino Hills State Park. The area is known for its Tecate Cypress forest, of which the trees are one of the last remaining stands in the world. It also has an important wildlife connection which enables wildlife to traverse from the south side of the SR-91 Freeway into Chino Hills State Park.

PARK PLANNING AREAS

Planning parks for a city of Anaheim's size and diversity is a challenge. For planning purposes, the City has traditionally been divided into three Park, Recreation and Community Service Areas (PRCS): West Anaheim, Central Anaheim, and East Anaheim (see Figure G-4, *Existing Park Facilities*). West Anaheim is comprised of Districts 1 and 2, Central Anaheim is comprised of Districts 3 and 4, and East Anaheim is comprised of Districts 5 and 6.

Anaheim's Existing Facilities

As shown in Figure G-4, Anaheim currently owns or operates a wide variety of parks and recreation facilities, totaling 689.2 acres. These include:

- Local Parks
 - 9 Pocket Parks
 - 23 Neighborhood parks
 - 9 Community Parks
- Special Use Parks and Facilities
 - 6 Nature Parks
 - 3 Recreation Centers
 - 10 Mini-Parks
 - 3 Special Use Facilities

East Anaheim

Much of East Anaheim's parks are located in passive parklands. Two nature-oriented park areas, Oak Canyon Nature Center and the Deer Canyon Park Preserve (58 and 130 acres respectively), account for a significant portion of the parkland in East Anaheim. The area also contains several lighted soccer/football fields and softball fields and the Anaheim Hills Golf Course.

West Anaheim

Most of this area's parks adjoin existing elementary schools. They contain active community uses such as soccer fields, softball fields and tot lots. Two of the largest active recreational parks in Anaheim, Brookhurst Park and Twila Reid Park, are found here. West Anaheim is also home to one of the two Anaheim skateboard parks

and the Dad Miller Golf Course.

Central Anaheim

This part of Anaheim has more parks than any other, partly because it is the oldest and most intensely developed part of the City. The three oldest parks in the City, Pearson, La Palma and Boysen, are found here. Several of the parks in this area reflect the historic character and traditions of the Anaheim Colony, the historic heart of Anaheim.



The Deer Canyon Park Preserve provides a valuable scenic wildlife and passive recreational resource for East Anaheim residents.

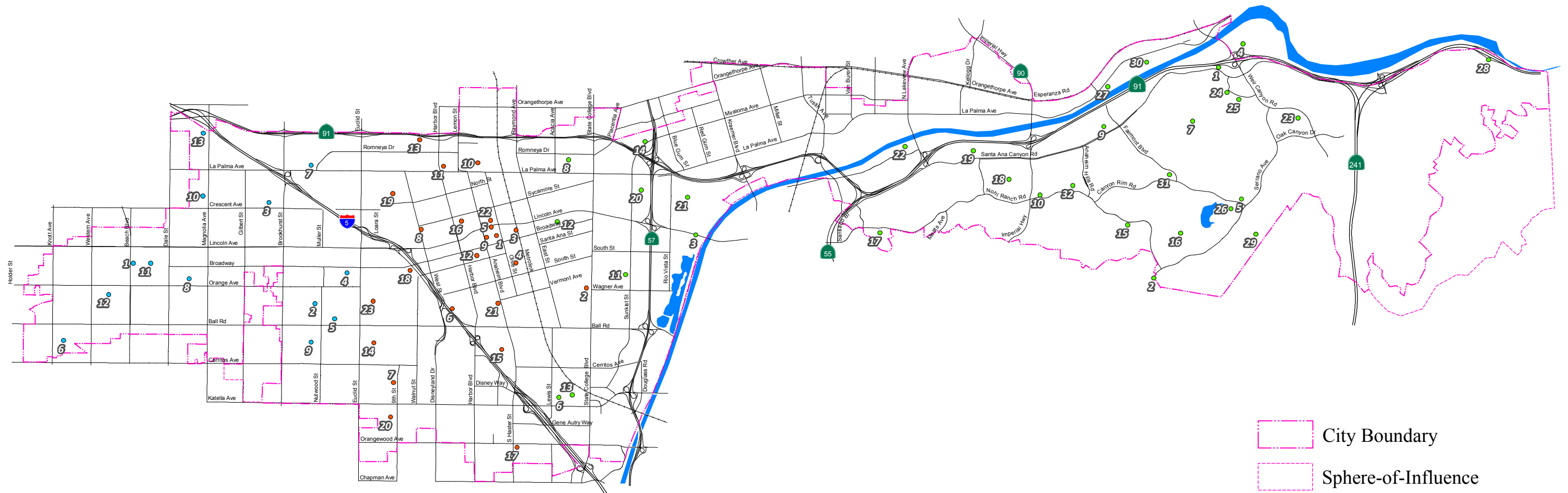


The Dad Miller Golf Course was named for H.G. "Dad" Miller who was a pioneer for golf in Anaheim.



Located adjacent to the historic Anaheim Train Station, Citrus Park provides volleyball and basketball courts, barbeques and a children's play area.

Existing Park Facilities



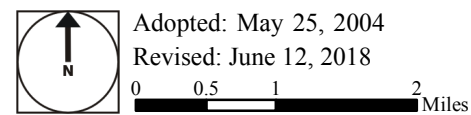
- West Anaheim Area Park Facilities**
1. West Anaheim Youth Center
 2. Barton
 3. Brookhurst
 4. Chaparral
 5. Circle
 6. Hansen
 7. John Marshall
 8. Maxwell
 9. Modjeska
 10. Peter Marshall
 11. Schweitzer
 12. Twila Reid
 13. Delphi

- Central Anaheim Park Facilities**
1. Anaheim Downtown Community Center and Gymnasium
 2. Boysen
 3. Citrus
 4. Colony
 5. Colony Square
 6. Cottonwood
 7. Energy Field
 8. Founders' Park
 9. Friendship Plaza
 10. Julianna
 11. La Palma
 12. Little People's
 13. Manzanita
 14. Palm Lane
 15. Paul Revere
 16. Pearson
 17. Ponderosa
 18. Ross
 19. Sage
 20. Stoddard
 21. Walnut Grove
 22. George Washington
 23. Willow

- East Anaheim Park Facilities**
1. East Anaheim Community Center and Gymnasium
 2. Anaheim Hills Elementary School
 3. Anaheim Coves
 4. Anaheim Wetlands
 5. Canyon Rim
 6. Coral Tree
 7. Deer Canyon
 8. Edison
 9. Eucalyptus
 10. Imperial
 11. Juarez
 12. Lincoln
 13. Magnolia
 14. Miraloma
 15. Oak Park
 16. Oak Canyon Nature Center

17. Olive Hills
18. Pelanconi
19. Peralta Canyon
20. Pioneer
21. Rio Vista
22. Riverdale
23. Ronald Reagan
24. Roosevelt
25. Sycamore
26. Walnut Canyon Reservoir
27. Yorba
28. Chino Hills State Park
29. Weir Canyon Regional Park
30. Yorba Regional Park
31. Fairmont Park
32. Nohl Ranch Park

Note: See Table G-1 for park facility information including facility type and acreage



Adopted: May 25, 2004
Revised: June 12, 2018

City of Anaheim

General Plan Program

Figure G-4 Page G-36

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TABLE G-1: EXISTING PARK ACREAGES AND FACILITIES			District	Acre	Type of Park / Facility	City Maintained	SPORTS FACILITIES										RECREATION FACILITIES										ADDITIONAL PARK & RECREATIONAL FACILITIES																Adjacent Schools				
							Soccer/ Football	Baseball	Softball	Outdoor Basketball	Volleyball	Pickleball	Tennis	Skate Facility	Disc Golf	Horseshoe	Swimming Pool	Children's Play Area	Fitness Zones	Splash Pads	Picnic Tables	Picnic Shelters	Hiking	Multi Use Trail Head	BBQ	Fire Ring	Dog Park	Restrooms	Concession	Amphi- theater	Stadium	Community Center	Senior Center	Teen Center	Historic Facility	Recreation Room	Family Resource	Youth Center	Accessibility Center	Interpretive amenity / signage	Gymnasiums	Library	On-site Parking				
WEST ANAHEIM (DISTRICT 1 & 2)	1	West Anaheim Youth Center	1	2.9	Rec. Ctr	✓			1													✓						1															✓				
	2	Barton	2	4.6	Neigh.	✓	1		1												✓							4	1				1	1	1								✓	Barton Elementary			
	3	Brookhurst	1	26.6	Comm.	✓	2 (1L)	1L	2L	1					1				1								✓																✓	Gauer ES/Brookhurst JHS			
	4	Chaparral	2	9.7	Neigh.	✓	1		1	2								1									✓																✓				
	5	Circle	2	0.2	Pocket	✓												1									✓																	✓			
	6	Hansen	1	3.5	Mini	✓												1									✓																	✓	Hansen Elementary		
	7	John Marshall	2	13.9	Neigh.	✓	2		2 (1L)	1								1					1				✓																✓	John Marshall Elementary			
	8	Maxwell	1	24.5	Comm.	✓	2L		3 (2L)									1	1			✓			✓	✓		2	1													1		✓	Maxwell Elementary		
	9	Modjeska	2	21.8	Comm.	✓	2 (1L)		1L	1L	1							1					✓	1			✓		1	1														✓	Francis Scott Key Elementary		
	10	Peter Marshall	1	4.8	Mini	✓												1					✓			✓		1																✓	Peter Marshall Elementary		
	11	Schweitzer	1	8.5	Neigh.	✓	1		1	1					1				1				✓			✓		1	1															✓	Schweitzer Elementary		
	12	Twila Reid	1	23.9	Comm.	✓	2L		1L				3				1	4		1			✓	1		✓		2																	✓	Twila Reid Elementary	
	13	Delphi	1	3.9	Sp. Use	✓			2L																			1	1																✓		
Subtotal			148.8					2L																			1	1																			
CENTRAL ANAHEIM (DISTRICTS 3 & 4)	1	Downtown Comm. Ctr. & Gym	3	2.7	Rec. Ctr	✓								1				1									2					1	1	1										✓			
	2	Boysen	4	24.7	Comm.	✓	2 (1)L	3L	2L		2		14L					2				✓				✓		3	1																✓	Roosevelt Elementary	
	3	Citrus	3	1.8	Mini	✓				1	1							1				✓	1			✓																			✓		
	4	Colony	3	0.9	Pocket	✓												1				✓	1																								
	5	Colony Square	3	0.2	Pocket	✓																																									
	6	Cottonwood	4	0.4	Pocket	✓												1				✓																									
	7	Energy Field	4	3.0	Mini	✓												1				✓	2			✓		1																			
	8	Founders' Park	3	1.1	Mini	✓																	1																				✓				
	9	Friendship Plaza	3	0.7	Pocket	✓																																									
	10	Julianna	3	0.6	Pocket	✓				1								1				✓	1			✓		1	4	2			2	1										✓			
	11	La Palma	3	16.3	Comm.	✓	1L	1L										1				✓	1			✓		1																	✓		
	12	Little People's	3	1.1	Mini	✓				1								1				✓	1						4	2			2	1			1										
	13	Manzanita	3	6.3	Neigh.	✓	1			1	1							1				✓	1			✓		1																	✓		
	14	Palm Lane	4	6.2	Neigh.	✓	1		1					1				1							✓	✓																			✓		
	15	Paul Revere	4	0.5	Pocket	✓						1						1	1			✓				✓																					
	16	Pearson	3	18.9	Comm.	✓	1L		1L		2			6L				1	1			✓	2			✓		2	1		1	1					1									✓	
	17	Ponderosa	4	9.1	Neigh.	✓	1L		1L						1				1	1	1	✓				✓	✓		2				1													✓	
	18	Ross	3	5.1	Neigh.	✓	1L		1L	2								1				✓	1			✓		1																	✓	Ross Elementary	
	19	Sage	3	7.9	Neigh.	✓	1	1	1	1								1				✓				✓		1	1																✓		
	20	Stoddard	4	9.8	Neigh.	✓	1		1			1						1				✓				✓		1																	✓	Stoddard Elementary	
	21	Walnut Grove	4	2.9	Mini	✓				1	1							1				✓	1			✓		1																			
	22	George Washington	3	1.7	Mini	✓												2				✓	1																								
	23	Willow	3	8.7	Neigh.	✓	1			1	1							1				✓				✓		1																			
Subtotal			130.6																																												
EAST ANAHEIM (DISTRICTS 5 & 6)	1	East Anaheim Comm. Ctr. & Gym	6	6.1	Rec. Ctr	✓																					2					1													✓		
	2	Anaheim Hills Elementary School	6	3.0	Sp. Use	✓			2L												✓						1	1																	✓		
	3	Anaheim Coves	5	23.0	Nature*	✓												1	1						✓		2																		✓		
	4	Anaheim Wetlands	6	7.6	Nature	✓																	✓	✓																							
	5	Canyon Rim	6	9.0	Neigh.	✓	1		1	1	1							1				✓	1			✓		1																✓	Canyon Rim Elementary		
	6	Coral Tree	5	0.4	Pocket	✓												1				✓	1			✓																					
	7	Deer Canyon	6	133.5	Nature	✓																✓			✓	✓		1																✓			
	8	Edison	5	7.4	Neigh.	✓	1		1		2							1	1			✓			✓		1																	✓	Edison Elementary		
	9	Eucalyptus	6	10.0	Neigh.	✓	1		1	1								1				✓	1			✓		1																✓			
	10	Imperial	6	8.2	Neigh.	✓												1				✓	1			✓	✓		1																✓		
	11	Juarez	5	8.8	Neigh.	✓	1		1									1				✓				✓		2	1															✓	Imperial Elementary		
	12	Lincoln	5	3.9	Neigh.	✓	1		1									1				✓																						✓	Juarez Elementary		
	13	Magnolia	5	0.8	Pocket	✓												1				✓																							✓	Lincoln Elementary	
	14	Miraloma	5	1.3	Mini	✓									1			1	1	1	✓					✓		1																	✓		
	15	Oak Park	6	3.5	Nature	✓																✓																									
	16	Oak Canyon Nature Center	6	60.9	Nature	✓																		✓	✓			2			1														✓		
	17	Olive Hills	6	10.5	Neigh.	✓								6																																	

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Additional City-Owned or Operated Facilities

In addition to the variety of parks identified above, the City is also home to a variety of City-owned or operated recreational facilities. These include:

- **H.G. “Dad” Miller Golf Course** – a 107-acre, 18-hole course with clubhouse and driving range
- **Anaheim Hills Golf Course** – a 174-acre, 18-hole course with driving range and clubhouse; located adjacent to the Oak Canyon Nature Center
- **Anaheim Tennis Center** – a city owned, privately operated facility adjacent to Boysen Park

PARK NEEDS

One of the primary goals of the Green Element is to ensure the adequate provision of park facilities for the current and future residents of Anaheim. As the City approaches build-out and its projected 2030 population of nearly 400,000, acquiring and developing new parkland and meeting Anaheim’s current standard of two acres of parkland per 1,000 residents will pose significant challenges. To offset some of these demands, local school districts will continue to provide additional recreation opportunities through formal and informal joint use agreements with the City.

As land becomes increasingly scarce, new and creative ways to accomplish this goal will need to be implemented. Through the Green Plan (Figure G-1), Green Element policies, and their implementation, the City of Anaheim will continue its tradition of meeting the park and recreation needs of its residents.

The Green Plan: Park Deficiency Areas

One of the key features of the Green Plan (Figure G-1) is the identification of Park Deficiency Areas. Park Deficiency Areas reflect those areas that, due to population pressures and limited park opportunities, are underserved by recreational facilities and includes residential areas that are located outside of a one-half mile radius of any park facility. These areas are based on needs established from the 2018 Anaheim Parks Plan, demographic changes, and future land use and employment trends described in the Land Use Element.

RECREATION PROGRAMS AND TRENDS

Recreation programs encompass all the organized recreational activities and self-improvement courses sponsored by the City of Anaheim for people from pre-school age to the senior years. They are located throughout the City at parks, community centers and local schools. These include:

Programs for Pre-Schoolers – These include the Tiny Tots program, tumbling classes, dance, science, storytelling and arts and crafts. They are offered at limited times in a few areas.

Programs for Elementary School Children – These constitute the majority of the City programs and are often offered in conjunction with school activities. These programs include sports and athletics, arts and crafts, story theatre, dance, self-improvement courses and special events.

Teen Programs – This is a crucial age group to serve. The key element of this program has been teen clubs, oriented towards junior high students. Other programs include excursions, self-improvement classes, sports camps and athletic programs.

Adult Programs – Adult programs include a wide variety of fitness programs, self-improvement classes, softball leagues, tennis, soccer, volleyball and table tennis activities. Also included are a wide variety of subjects including computer classes, academic preparation, language courses, science, health and safety-related courses. The amount and type of classes offered depend on instructor availability, availability of classrooms, demand and scheduling constraints.

Senior Citizen Programs – The City of Anaheim offers a full range of senior citizen recreation and human resources programs. The programs are offered at senior and community centers.

GOALS AND POLICIES

Adequate Supply of Parks

The City currently maintains park dedication standards that require new development to ensure that two acres of parkland will be developed for each 1,000 residents added by the proposed development. Depending upon the magnitude of the residential development, the dedication may be in the form of direct dedication of improved land, the payment of fees in lieu of dedication, or a combination of both. The City has a park dedication ordinance, and park dedication fees are adjusted annually. While serving as important amenities for future development, private parks and open space amenities are not counted toward meeting park fee credits.

To supplement its own recreational facilities, the City has also entered into joint-use agreements with local school districts. School facilities such as gymnasiums, play equipment, sports fields, swimming pools and classrooms play a very important role in meeting residents' recreation needs and are available to the public as a result of these agreements. City golf courses, regional parks, neighboring cities' facilities and other specialized facilities, including the Angel Stadium of Anaheim, the Arrowhead Pond of Anaheim, Disneyland, Disney's California Adventure, Disney Ice and the Anaheim Convention Center, also fill more specialized commercial recreation needs.



GOAL 18.1:

Provide sufficient indoor and outdoor park, recreation and community service opportunities for existing and future residents and employees.

Policies:

- 1) Maintain a Citywide standard of at least two acres of parkland per thousand residents.
- 2) Locate neighborhood parks within walking distance of the surrounding neighborhood.
- 3) Locate parks adjacent to schools, where possible, to facilitate joint-use of publicly owned land and facilities.
- 4) Design new facilities to serve as many compatible, overlapping uses as possible such as baseball/softball outfields also serving as soccer fields.
- 5) Develop a network of at least one 10,000 square-foot multi-use, indoor facility (e.g., gymnasium) per 25,000 residents.
- 6) Continue to provide a variety of park types and facilities, especially dedicated sports fields and practice fields, that serve the diverse needs of Anaheim's neighborhoods.
- 7) Encourage development of park and community service facilities in areas of high employment concentrations to serve workers and residents alike.
- 8) Consider acquiring properties adjacent to schools, properties available on an opportunity basis, or excess freeway rights-of-way, when available, for park purposes.

Broad Range of Recreational Opportunities

In a city as large as Anaheim, there is a wide range of recreational interests. In its many parks, the City provides facilities for both organized sports and more passive uses such as picnicking and barbecuing. Being a city with many young families and children, after school programs, large sports fields, practice field areas and aquatic programs are in high demand. But the City also contains a large adult population with specialized recreation needs that include cultural programs, arts and crafts, and community events. The design and re-design of parks is, therefore, an on-going process, and the programming of recreational opportunities relies on using best management practices. The key is to stay connected with residents and use pro-active planning to anticipate changing needs.

GOAL 19.1:

Provide a broad range of recreation programs including fee and non-fee based sports activities, cultural programs, arts and crafts and Citywide events.

Policies:

- 1) Provide a wide variety of recreational facilities – in both active and passive areas of parks to satisfy diverse needs and activities.
- 2) Design and redesign parks to reflect the latest recreational features, responsive to population trends and community needs.
- 3) Continue to ensure responsive management practices that include staff training, efficient scheduling, and coordination with other City departments.
- 4) Tailor recreation programs to serve the community and include specialized populations, such as pre-school and elementary school children, teens, senior citizens, families, young adults and those with special needs.
- 5) Develop non-traditional approaches to provide supplementary services and programs where facility deficiencies exist (e.g., mobile programs, street events, entertainment, storefront operations).
- 6) Continue to develop public/private partnerships to expand recreational programs and opportunities.
- 7) Encourage the development of recreation programs aimed at serving the needs of businesses and employees within Anaheim.
- 8) Provide disability access to all park and recreation facilities.

Park Safety, Maintenance and Rehabilitation

Parks are among the most highly desired amenities that a city can provide, and their enjoyment depends, in large measure, on attention to detail. First and foremost, they must be safe places to enjoy for all members of the community. This means that facilities and equipment must be well maintained, that landscaping is carefully planned and maintained with security in mind, that organized activities are well supervised, and that ample lighting exists for authorized night use.

GOAL 20.1:

Vigorously maintain and upgrade Anaheim's parks and recreation facilities to better serve the needs of residents and workers.



Policies:

- 1) Continue to promote safety through active ordinance enforcement, risk management reviews, improved signage, park security programs and neighborhood park stewardship and community-based safety programs.
- 2) Continue to improve and maintain proper lighting in park facilities and fields without undue glare impacts on adjoining residential areas.
- 3) Reduce potential for injury by careful selection of equipment and timely repair of facilities.
- 4) Continue to conduct safety reviews of each park on a regular basis.
- 5) Convert underutilized areas within existing parks to better meet the needs of the community.
- 6) Continue to conduct regular reviews of existing public parks to determine maintenance needs, funding priorities, and long-term rehabilitation costs.
- 7) Reduce potential for vandalism through continued police patrols, neighborhood watch programs, stewardship programs and public outreach.

Community Outreach

A strong parks and recreation program is one that involves the community in its evaluation and programming. It has long been a goal of the City of Anaheim to involve all potential users in the effective planning and implementation of its parks and recreation program. The City periodically updates the parks and recreation and community services sections of the General Plan and conducts Citywide needs assessments as addressed in the Community Services Strategic Plan.

GOAL 21.1:

.....
Conduct periodic and comprehensive community outreach efforts to improve our park and recreation facilities.
.....

Policies:

- 1) Gather and evaluate community input on parks, recreation facilities and programs on a regular schedule.
- 2) Reevaluate design improvements, equipment and amenities of all City parks as part of the periodic updating of the Green Element.
- 3) Involve park users and citizens in the evaluation of park design through community workshops, design charrettes and evaluation forms and surveys.

- 4) Pursue efforts to communicate in different languages with, and understand the needs of, the City's culturally diverse park users.
- 5) Continue to create a greater sense of stewardship for parks within each neighborhood and community through active public involvement (e.g., "Kids for Parks," public meetings, booster and service clubs) and volunteerism.
- 6) Maintain active outreach efforts between public and private agencies to provide a broad array of services and programs.



Improving Trails to Connect Anaheim

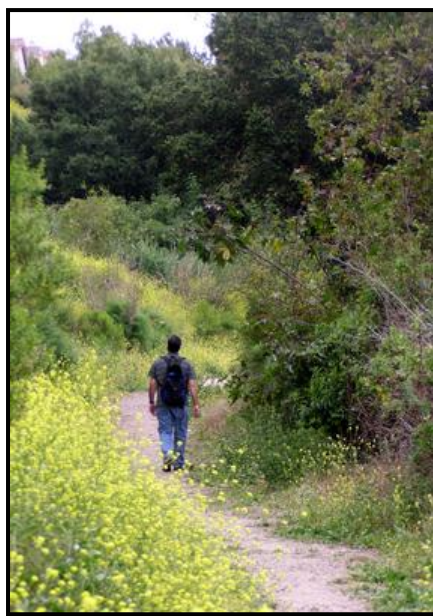
An important part of the City's recreation program is its system of trails and bikeways. This system provides residents with connections to parks, natural open space, community facilities and the regional network of trails and bikeways.

EQUESTRIAN, RIDING AND HIKING TRAILS PLAN

The City of Anaheim updated its Equestrian, Riding and Hiking Trails Plan with the adoption of its Parks, Recreation and Community Services Element in 1992. This represented a continuation and modification of the 1976 Trails Element of the General Plan. The current Master Plan [Figure G-5] shows the general alignment and classification of present and future trails, establishes a trail hierarchy, sets forth development standards for each class of trails, and outlines an implementation program. It delineates approximately 46 miles of trails for hikers, equestrians, pedestrians and mountain bikers. While trails are discussed in the Green Element, bikeways are addressed in the Circulation Element.

There are five primary goals of the trail system as described in the Master Plan:

- Provide a mix of trails to accommodate short, medium and long rides or hikes;
- Link parks and other public uses and facilities together, wherever feasible;



The Weir Canyon Trail is one of the many Anaheim trails that connect Anaheim residents to nature and to other recreational opportunities.

- Link to regional trails in Orange and Riverside Counties as well as to the Cleveland National Forest and Chino Hills State Park;
- Implement the trail system at all planning levels to ensure appropriate dedication and improvement of rights-of-way; and
- Take advantage of existing rights-of-way, wherever possible, for trail development (i.e. flood control channels, railroad rights-of-way, and powerline easements).

Most of the trails to be completed are in the eastern portion of the Hill and Canyon Area. There are a number of gaps in the existing trails system due to difficult terrain, intervening development or lack of necessary dedication. It is important to fill these gaps since they prevent completion of trail loops and give an incremental, incomplete character to the trail system and greatly reduce its convenience. An inventory of planned trails is provided in Table G-3.

TABLE G-2: INVENTORY OF EXISTING & PLANNED TRAILS

No.	Name	Length (miles)	No.	Name	Length (miles)
1	Santa Ana Canyon	6.93	13	Oak Canyon	1.94
2	Lakeview	0.23	14	Hidden Canyon	2.39
3	Crescent	0.44	15	Weir Canyon	3.68
4	Pelanconi	0.47	16	East Hills	1.29
5	Mohler Drive	0.23	17	Savi Canal	0.84
6	Country	0.68	18	Anaheim Hills	1.14
7	North Loop	0.25	19	Nohl Ranch	1.16
8	Rainbow	0.61	20	Four Corners	4.14
9	Hummingbird	0.51	21	Santa Ana River	10.30
10	Imperial	0.23	22	Oak Canyon – East	0.58
11	Walnut Canyon Reservoir	1.56	23	Ridgeline	1.80
12	Fairmont	1.61	24	Golf Course Trail	2.89
TOTAL					45.9

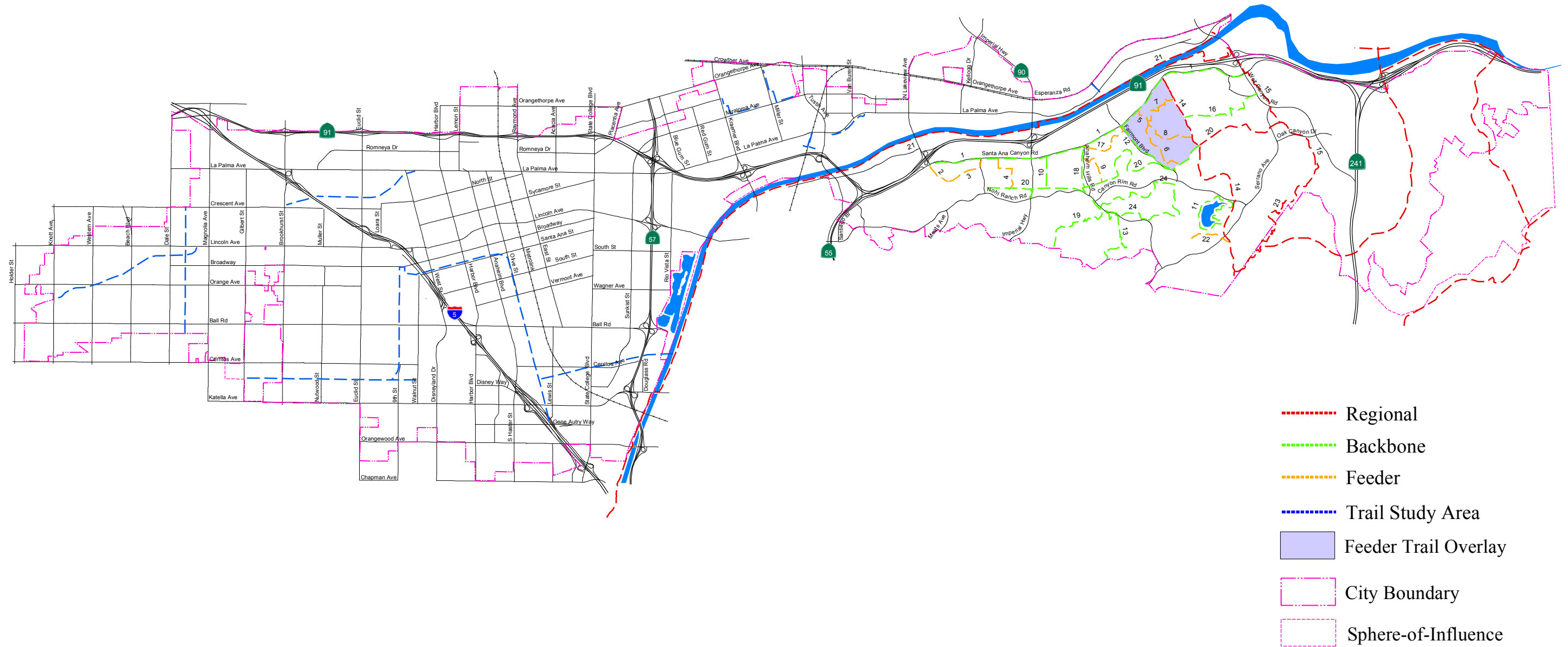
The Master Plan will be extended to areas east of Weir Canyon Road providing direct links to the Cleveland National Forest trail network via the Coal Canyon and Santiago Trails and to the Riverside County riding and hiking trails via the Santa Ana River Trail.

COMPONENTS OF THE PLAN: TRAILS HIERARCHY

The Equestrian, Riding and Hiking Trails Plan is comprised of the following components:

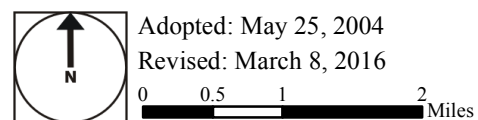
- **Regional Trails** – These include major trails that are included in the Orange County General Plan, including the Santa Ana River Trail, developed to County standards.

Equestrian, Riding and Hiking Trails Plan



Note:

Trails shown of this plan are either existing or planned.



City of Anaheim

General Plan Program

Figure G-5 Page G-48

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- **Backbone Trails** – These are major links in the overall City trail system. They provide access out of local areas to the trail system as a whole and, as such, will generally receive priority for trail capital improvements funded out of the City's budget or through grants. Backbone trails may also be dedicated and developed by individual developers, as conditioned by the City.

- **Feeder Trails** – These are public trails that serve a local purpose, usually in an equestrian-oriented neighborhood. While not as critical as the backbone trail system, feeder trails do serve an important role as short loops.

Feeder trail systems are required to be dedicated in connection with development of properties along the trail route. Private trails are not shown on the Equestrian, Riding and Hiking Trails Plan map (Figure G-5). Where private trails exist, they should remain under private ownership. Future private trails should be designed and laid out to link with the public trails system.

- **Feeder Trail Overlay** – This specifies areas where feeder trails for primarily equestrian uses should be dedicated and improved as development occurs, but where precise trail routes have not yet been mapped.
- **Trail Heads** – These are major nodes where resting and staging facilities are provided. Such amenities can include parking, hitching posts, water, picnic facilities, shade trees, trail markers and informational postings and bulletin boards.
- **Trail Loops** – These are the basis of the trail system in the Master Plan. The idea is to provide varying lengths of trail loops that allow riders to return to their point of departure without requiring them to double back during their trip.
- **Varied Trail Segments** – Trail segments should vary in terrain, difficulty and surrounding environment to provide users with a varied and interesting trail options. Some trails run along urban streets with access to shopping and community facilities, offering an alternative to the car or sidewalks. Other trails link, circle or run through open, scenic and natural areas.
- **Expanded Trail System east of Weir Canyon** – The trail system will be expanded in the area east of Weir Canyon Road as the area develops. This provides direct links to the Chino Hills State Park and Cleveland National Forest trail network, and links to Riverside County's riding and hiking trails via the Santa Ana River Trail.

Trail Study Areas – A number of trail study areas have been identified on Figure G-5 that depict potential trail locations that connect residents with recreational opportunities, schools and activity centers such as Downtown, Anaheim Canyon, The Anaheim Resort and The Platinum Triangle. The locations of these study areas are based on existing utility easements, railroad rights-of-way and flood control channels. Although they are mapped, the feasibility of their implementation has yet to be determined. Analysis of these study areas will need to look at potential intergovernmental or joint use

agreements, allowable trail uses, physical obstacles such as road crossings or existing development that interrupt trail connections, ownership constraints, and funding issues to determine their feasibility.

GOALS AND POLICIES

Completing the Trail System

Although the City is largely built-out, there is significant development that will continue in the eastern portion of Anaheim and focused areas in central and western Anaheim, and the trail system will be completed as those areas develop. In addition, existing gaps in the system need to be filled to provide the most complete and convenient trail system possible. Beyond the planning of the system, the challenge will be to devise the best possible program for constructing, upgrading and maintaining the system. Currently, trail dedication and development exactions are the primary method of implementing the Equestrian, Riding and Hiking Trails Plan. Coordination with regional bodies and filling in trail gaps within existing public rights-of-way will also help complete the system.

GOAL 22.1:

Complete the Equestrian, Riding and Hiking Trails Plan by closing gaps in the existing network of trails.

Policies:

- 1) Obtain dedication, acquisition and development of trail rights-of-way to City standards in order to complete the trail network shown on the Green Plan and Equestrian, Riding and Hiking Trails Plan.
- 2) Ensure that the trail system's completion provides a mix of short, medium and long rides or hikes.
- 3) Link the trail system, where feasible, with existing or future parks and other appropriate public areas.
- 4) Link the trail system with Orange and Riverside Counties' regional trails and with those in the Cleveland National Forest and Chino Hills State Park.
- 5) Expand the trail system by incorporating trails and trail stops within public and quasi-public rights-of-way.
- 6) Expand the trail system by working with the County of Orange to incorporate a hiking and biking trail along Carbon Creek.
- 7) Coordinate with the Orange County Water District and Regional Water Quality Control Board to expand uses within water basins to include trails and trail access.
- 8) Require homeowners associations to provide trail maintenance, repairs and insurance, where appropriate in private developments.



BEAUTIFYING THE CITY: Public Landscaping and Street Trees

One of the major goals of the Green Element is to beautify the City. Because the image of the City is often experienced from an automobile traveling along major corridors, a well-designed program of corridor landscaping and neighborhood street trees can reinforce an attractive community image.

Cities have long realized the key role that public landscaping, including its ongoing maintenance plays in their image. Some cities even have a City flower and an adopted landscape palette, but few go so far as to include a landscaping component as part of their General Plan. By including such a component in its Green Element, the City is taking a comprehensive approach to landscape planning as a key ingredient in the beautification of Anaheim.

This section also reinforces the role of landscaping to enhance the community's image as described in the goals and policies of the Community Design Element. The Green Element helps provide a strong unifying City image through policies that support theme landscaping and street trees. The plan supports the City's Urban Forestry Program, whose goal is to maintain, enhance and expand the City's stock of trees. In addition, the Green Element is consistent with the City's many corridor master plans. One of the goals of the Green Element is to address the landscape gaps along the major corridors and enhance City entryways and community edges with landscape improvement recommendations.



A landscaped median and parkway along Romney Drive provide an aesthetically pleasing entryway into the area anchored by the Anaheim Campus of the North Orange County Community College District.

In addition to creating a more aesthetically pleasing environment, landscape programs can also improve environmental quality, reduce energy costs, and enhance the pedestrian experience – all important goals of the Anaheim General Plan. For example, the inclusion of canopy trees in corridor landscape programs can provide many such benefits. They provide shade, which reduces exposure to ultraviolet light and cools roadways, sidewalks and ambient air temperatures. By reducing temperatures, they provide comfortable walking areas and reduce energy costs for shaded buildings. Furthermore, canopy trees can store rainfall on their leaves and branches, reducing overland water flow and subsequent stormwater runoff.

GOALS AND POLICIES

Public Landscaping and Street Trees

Anaheim devotes major funding to public landscaping, including medians, parkway maintenance and street trees. The Urban Forestry Section of the Community Services Department maintains street trees in residential, commercial and industrial areas and maintains the Official Trees Specie List, which consists of the 25 most commonly found parkway trees within Anaheim. The Tree Power Program, funded by the Anaheim Public Utilities Department, provides free shade trees to private property owners with the goal of reducing demand for electricity. The non-profit Community ReLeaf Anaheim coordinates community partnership tree plantings within the City's right-of-way. The City has attained the status of "Tree City USA" every year since 1984 by the National Arbor Day Fund and maintains a database of the condition and location of its over 70,000 public trees.

Because landscaping along public rights-of-way is one of the most effective methods of improving community appearance and creating pleasant pedestrian-friendly environments, the City has also made it a major aesthetic and capital improvement priority. Since the City is framed and traversed by major arterial corridors, it is imperative that the City creates a Citywide landscape plan at major entry points, key intersections and corridors, where visibility is the greatest.

☞ Please reference the Community Design Element, Enhanced Arterial Corridors, for detailed design policies.

Powerline easements that intersect with these corridors should also be landscaped to soften the visual impacts of the powerlines from these corridors and to provide visible access points to those easements that are designated as open space connections on the Green Plan (Figure C-1).

Major stretches of corridors in the City are already beautifully landscaped; the goal is to expand this program throughout the City. Combined with efforts to underground utilities and provide unifying streetscape elements, the City will be recognized for its attractive and well-designed arterial corridors.



GOAL 23.1

Continue to improve and expand the City's comprehensive tree programs.

Policies:

- 1) Preserve mature street trees where practical.
- 2) Evaluate and potentially modify parkway standards where appropriate.
- 3) Evaluate current standards to provide larger openings and wells, where practical, for tree placement to accommodate future growth and to mitigate potential damage to sidewalks and infrastructure.
- 4) Continue to pursue a variety of funding sources for the acquisition, accelerated maintenance and possible replacement of street trees.
- 5) Continue to strengthen neighborhood and community identity by using tree species consistent with the City's Official Tree Specie List.
- 6) Continue to identify neighborhoods in need of additional parkway trees and plant them as funding becomes available.

GOAL 23.2:

Complete the City's comprehensive program of corridor landscaping, including entryways, medians, and parkways, to strengthen the identity of major corridors and the City as a whole.

Policies:

- 1) Develop, implement and maintain a comprehensive landscape program for corridors in need of landscaping improvements.
- 2) Adopt landscape themes that give special identity to each corridor and reinforce the City's overall image.
- 3) Develop specialized landscape and design treatment for key entryways, intersections and powerline easements identified on the Green Plan, in accordance with the Community Design Element.
- 4) Develop guiding policies for accommodating drought-tolerant landscaping (xeriscaping) where it is considered appropriate.

(Res. 2017-081, May 23, 2017)

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